DIVORCES FOR LEPERS

Recommended They Granted Free of Charge.

HAWAII HEALTH BOARD

REORGANIZED UNDER RECENTLY PASSED LAW.

Commissioner Sargent Addresses Honolulu Chamber of Commerce-Legislative Deadlock Threatened.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, May 15, 1963. United States Immigration Commissioner F. P. Sargent addressed the Honolulu chamber of commerce last Wednesday. He said, in the course of his remarks, that his investigations here had satisfied him that in the Hawaian Islands the United States have the richest land within the borders of the country. The commissioner also

said: "I have been out on some of your plantations, and I have seen something of your labor and its conditions. I was much impressed with the arrangements for the comfort, care and health of your laborers. Of course, I recognize that some of these arrangements may not be fully appreciated or utilized to their fullest extent by the laborers, but you have provided them.

Board of Health Reorganized.

The territorial board of health has reorganized under the law passed by the present legislature providing for only two medical members on the board, and at its first meeting several reports on leper settlement matters were received.

J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the settlement, reported on an investigation he was instructed to make into the alleged immorality at the settlement. The superintendent recommends that the attorney general of the territory take steps to secure livorce free of charge for those confined to the settlement who have husbands or wives outside.

A number of persons at the settlement desire to marry, but cannot do so on actount of having wives or husbands outside.

Legislative Deadlock Threatened.

A legislative deadlock is threatened on account of the failure of the senate to pass the house bill appropriating \$20,000 for house expenses of the special session. The senate's bill appropriating \$50,000 for

senate salaries and expenses is held up in A legislative scandal has broken out in connection with the reeport of the house

committee on accounts. The vouchers showing the items of expenditures have been suppressed and access to them is re-fused by officers of the amount. The amount represented by the vouchers is over \$38,000, being the expenses of the regular session of the house.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

To Aid Members to Buy Homes and Start Business Enterprises.

The Knights and Ladies of Industry, a new organization created by the National Industrial Council, for the betterment of the condition of the colored people in the United States and its dependencies, has just closed its annual convention at Petersburg Va. Reports were submitted by the delegates from all parts of Virginia. Some of the objects of the new organization are to aid its members in buying homes, starting business enterprises, creating art or industrial training schools, and to encourage the building of cities and towns by colored peo-

It will seek to give employment to the idle by the creation and encouragement of enterprises.

The officers of the national organization are: Stanley P. Mitchell, president; C. B. Bartley, vice president; I. L. Walton, chief

MONEY ORDERED PAID.

Justice Hagner's Action Touching Wineland-Wagenhurst Controversy.

Justice Hagner this afternoon signed an order requiring the treasurer of the United States to pay into court the money retained as part of the contract for a sewer in the District of Columbia entered into with Wagenhurst & Moore, out of which grew the Wineland-Wagenhurst litigation. The attorneys for Wagenhurst gave notice of appeal and asked the court to fix the appeal bond.

appeal, and directed that his order have The order carries out the decree of the court of April 7, in favor of the Wine-

PROTEST FILED.

Objections to the Manner in Which Cement Sidewalk is Laid.

Charles E. Kern of 25 R street northwest has protested to the Commissioners against the manner in which the cement sidewalk is being laid in front of 452 M street northwest. When the owners of property on the south side of M street between 4th and 5th streets signed a petition for a new granolithic sidewalk they expected the work would be uniform with a sidewalk on the same street immediately to the west, where there is only enough open space left around the roots of the trees to prevent interference with the roots, the walk otherwise being solid granolithic.

"As for the work being done on the square referred to," says the writer. "there will be long strips of ground un-covered. In view of the general experience this open space will become a muddy place. In the case of the house 452 M street 1 will be necessary to stop a carriage in front of the adjoining premises in order to ge and out. The arrangement is entirely unsatisfactory in the form in which the work is being done. The old brick side-walk would have been greatly preferred to the granolithic walk as the work is being

Captain Newcomer, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, has recommended that the writer be informed that the policy of enlarging the tree spaces has been adopted in order to improve the unfavorable conditions under which the trees have to exist when surrounded by water-tight pavements, and that longer tree spaces, which were desired, have been shortened in order to provide leads, giving as direct access as possible to the various houses

Coast Survey Service.

The United States revenue cutter Seminole, Capt. Ross, which has been lying at being overhauled and put in order for duty. for Boston, and will do cruising duty on the

Mr. James R. Simpson of Texas, who was recently appointed a second-class deck offiter in the coast survey service, has reported to Capt. Young aboard the steamer Endeavor for duty. The Endeavor is to make surveys on the Kettle bottoms on the Po-

Col. Allen's Inspection Tour.

Col. Charles J. Allen, engineer officer in mac, with a number of army officers, left the harbor office wharf this morning on the United States army engineers' launch Neva on an inspection tour on the river w this city. They will return, it is understood, this evening.

49c. Embroidered Fancy Collars at .

A fresh and fashionable lot of the New Silk-embroidered and Pique Fancy Collars, with bishop ends; straight embroidered bands; medallion and button trimmings; double flaps. The goods never sold before at less than 49c. Because of a lucky find—Saturday, special at 25c.

....Kings Palace...

Branch Store, 715 Market Space.

A swell lot of the new Silk Belts; bishop flaps, tailor-made and elastic. Fancy oxidized, gray and harness buckles. Two-tone black and buckles and plain black. All sizes. Bought from a lot of regular 49c, goods. Special Saturday at 23c.

A Delayed Shipment of Summer Millinery

A Sale Without Parallel or Precedent.

A hundred new, dainty and smart styles in correct millinery that should have been here two weeks ago. The manufacturer disappointed us, and the result shall be to your benefit. Two weeks ago we could have sold the goods at regular prices, but now we have so many effects that some must be cleared out. We've adopted the underprice means. Earlier in the season it would have been impossible to get the styles and materials for anything like these prices. Plenty of everything that is good if you come early enough. All clean and fresh. Quality considered—the prices stand unequaled. The opportunity now you've undoubtedly been waiting for.

TWO LOTS: Hats Actually Worth \$1 200

to \$1.25 to go at -- - 39C. All the most wanted effects. Burnt Straw, Children's Rough Straws and Flats, also Chiffon Hats on wire frames. Goods that sold at \$1 to \$1.25 earlier—to go at 39c.

\$1 Sailors, 73c. A new lot of Sennette and Split Jap Palm Beach Sailors; in blacks, blues, burnts and naturals. Silk and velvet bands. They have extra large, low crowns and wide brims. Sold regularly at \$1—special, 73c.

75c. Palm Beach Sailors, 37c.

Lot of the fashionable low-crown, wide-brim Palm Beach Sailors, in rough split Jap. straw; finished with fancy rib-bon bands. Special, 37c.

Hats Actually Worth [7] \$1.50 to \$2.50 to go at - 01 C.

75c. Child's Sail-25c. & 50c. Flow-

ors, 45c. ers, 12c.

A let of Misses' and Children's Rolling-brim Trimmed Sailors; in plain whites; also blue and red mixed; ribbon band trimmed with ribbon streamers. Odds and ends of high-class Flowers, Cherry sprays, roses, foliage, poppies, fruits, ber-ries, wreaths, etc. Worth 25c. to 50c. Special at 12c. (AT BOTH STORES.)

Swiss Ribbed Vests and Hosiery.

in neck; short sleeves; exceptional value at 121/2c.—will 578C.

Children's Fine Gauze Vests; pearl buttons; French necks; all sizes 20 to 34. Pants to match. 12/2C. Worth 21c. Special Saturday at.....

Odds and ends of Ladies' Lace and Plain Black Hose. Mostly all sizes. Worth 19c. Special 12 _c.

A Trio of Corset Specials.

Lot of Straight-front Corsets and Medium Waist Corsets, with garter elastics; fully guaranteed. Well worth 75c. Will go Saturday at 49c.

Odds and ends of regular \$1 Corsets; all popular makes; broken sizes. Saturday special 45C.

Summer Net Corsets; medium waists; full boned; perfect fitting. Worth 75c. Will go at... (MAIN STORE ONLY.)

A New Lot of Swell Waists.

and stylish. Our new showings embrace everything that fashion has decreed proper. The

A new arrival. A very smart lot of India Linen Waists, with round yoke of lace. Tucks from yoke and lace insertion in blocks. Tucked sleeves, with pouch at bottom. Soft lace collars and cuffs. This waist was purchased way under price. It is actually worth \$1.75—will go special Saturday at 98c.

75c. White Madras Waists, 49c.

Lot of Soft White Madras Walsts; stylish stock, large sleeves. Sold always at 75c.-an extra special Saturday at 49c.

\$1.50 to \$3 Wrappers to be closed out at Only a very small showing of these remarkable values. Come early if Omity, Percele and Lawn Wrappers all in the final clean-up. 'Most every wanted style can be found. All have flounces, and the lot embraces 'most every wanted worth not less than \$1.50-many up to \$3. Special, Saturday, 66c. (MAIN STORE ONLY.)

Summer Tailor Wear Reduced. A Waist Special.

A lot of Jap. Silk Waists, white and black; a new shipment just received; trimmed with inserting and lace; lat est style cuff sleeves; all slees; made to sell at \$3 to \$3.50. Special Saturday at \$2.25. \$3 to \$3.50 Waists

Wash Skirts, 85c. Lot of White Pique, Linen and Polka Dot Wash Skirts; some neatly braid trimmed; some full flounce and flare effects. Special at 85c. (AT BOTH STORES.)

\$3 Pique Skirts, \$1.85. Extra quality White Pique Mask Skirts; four styles to select from; embroidery and insertion trimmed; yokes, flounce and flare effects; made and tailored in the latest style.

Perfume, 10c. Genuine Extracts; best French makes; carnation, pink, white rose, jockey club and crab apple. One-ounce bottle, 10c.

Collar Tabs, 3c. set. Collar Tab Sets; cuffs and collars to natch; hemstitched and sheer linen quality. Per set, 3c. 25c, Ties, 10c.

India Linen Ties; hemstitched and embroidered; scalloped ends; with tucked collar; full lengths. Worth 25c. Special,

From the Brookyln Eagle.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE

SUBSTITUTE MUST BE OBTAINED FOR PLANKED SHAD.

Hot Weather Affecting Supply of Small Fruits and Vegetables-The Meat Market.

The shad season is drawing to a close and people who have been accustomed to the planked article will soon have to make another selection from the menu card. Potomac shad are getting scarce and dealers are depending upon fish from the Kennebec for their patrons. Those from the cold waters of the Kennebec are in splendid condition and find ready sale. Forty cents aplece is the price. Herring are plentiful, but there is not much demand for them at any price. Hard and soft crabs and crab

fish market. Soft crabs are plentiful and the price cheap. They are selling as low as 25 cents a dozen and the best are to be had for 50 cents. Dealers are getting them form all sources now. Crisfield stock is usually considered the best, although dealers think they are no better than those from other parts of the Chesapeake. The siderably during the past few days. dollar a gallon is the price asked for the meat, or 40 cents a single quart. Large frogs are in demand at \$1 and \$2 a dozen, while the smaller ones bring 50 cents a

A good pan fish to be had at this season New York porgie. It is about the size of large perch and 10 cents a pound is the price asked. Black sea bass, speckled trout and bluefish are 10 cents a pound and Boston mackerel at 25 cents find ready White perch are small and not plen-

Effects of the Drought.

The continued dry weather has affected the crops in this vicinity, especially the small fruits and garden vegetables. Despite the absence of rain-branch peas, turnips and beets are in the market. The strawberry crop has probably suffered most.

"And with this crop the lazy or neglectful farmer has fared best," remarked one of the growers to a local dealer yesterday. The dealer confessed he did not just un-derstand the meaning of the remark and the farmer explained that the man who permitted the weeds to top his vines is gathering fruit because the overgrowth holds sufficient moisture for the fruit. Berries are bringing from 10 to 18 cents a box and good fruit is scarce. Peas are 60 cents a peck and beets 8 cents a bunch. The dry weather has almost forced aspara-

gus out of the market. Growers of early fruits and vegetables in Florida have been more fortunate than those in this section. Reports received from there two days ago by a local dealer show that they have had plenty of rain and the crops are in good condition. Potatoes from that section are as fine as local dealers have ever received and they are bringing from 40 to 50 cents a peck. Tomatoes are plentiful and cheap, choice stock bringing 12½ cents a pound and cucumbers are to be had at three and six for a quarter, hothouse stock bringing the

Florida cabbages are selling three for 25 cents and they are better than those being received from Norfolk. String beans from North Carolina are 40 cents and turnips from this section are 5 Blackberries from North Carolina are 15 cents a box. Cantaloupes from have made their appearance market. Ten and each is what the dealers are asking for

The Meat Market.

them.

"The bottom has dropped out of the meat market," a local butcher remarked to a Star reporter this morning. "I was surprised that prices kept up as long as

they did." The market is dull, he said, and there is plenty of meat on hand. Poultry is still high, although not so scarce, Inoreased shipments are being received, but the demand is great enough to keep up the prices. The butter and egg market is about the same as it was last week. Choice butter is 30 cents and eggs are retailing at 18 cents a dozen. No further decrease in these prices is expected by the dealers.

Fined for Cruelty to Animals.

James F. Bradley forfeited \$30 collateral in the District branch of the Police Court the Curtis Bay station of the cutter service | today on a charge of cruelty to animals, preferred by Agent Rabbitt of the Humane has been completed and will at once sail Society. The information against Bradley alleged that he permitted six mules belonging to him to work while their shoul-

ders were sore. Albert Sanders, charged with working lame horse, was fined \$5, and August Eichberg, who resides near the corner of 9th and O streets northwest, took the alternative and forfeited \$5 on a charge of working a horse with a sore mouth.

Professional Mourners.

From Cassell's Journal. The paid mourner still flourishes. A certain class of people consider that they do not fulfill their duty to the departed unless they bury them with all possible show and ceremony; and you cannot have an imposing funeral without a liberal supply of a touch mourners.

"OLD" FURNITURE NOVELTIES. Fittings, &c., of Ancient Times Privately Exhibited in London.

rom the London Telegraph. "Old lamps for new!" "Old furniture for household goods of the latest pattern!" There was a time when, in the desire for novelty, people were prepared to part with Largest Ever Discovered Now in Posthe family chest and oak treasures that had been handed down for generations That was, if they had them. Then came a reaction, and the remorse of Aladdin's princess was scarcely more poignant than that of those who had bartered antique armchairs and crude carvings for modera creations in bent wood and cretonne. Even in remote villages venerable "sticks" are carefully preserved, if not from a growing love of the beautiful or the quaint, at least because the market value of such com-

modities has been recognized. So the furniture manufacturer has ha to set his wits to work, and the result has been the production wholesale of tables and while admittedly new, have marks upon them that the rolling years might have left. They supply the reversed demand of the new for the ancient, and, as indicating the seventh annual furnishing trades' exhibition and market, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, is full of interest and instruction. It has only one drawback from the public point of view—the public are not admitted. Whatever business transactions are carried out from the 15th to the 25th of April must be strictly between members of "the trade." Big firms of up-holsterers find there the latest patterns, buy frames and put on finishing touches Others contract outright for certain quantities of whatever they desire to retail, and their customers are apparently developing to an astounding degree the taste that has

Going a step further, something is dis covered of how these musty cabinets and half-rusted fittings are brought into existence. Emphatically, necessity has been, in this as in every other case, the mother of invention. All sorts of marvelous machines are exhibited for cutting and planing, molding, mortising and dovetailing. According to report the American cow walks into certain apparatus in its natural form and comes out sausage, tinned meat and glue; so a tree put amid the whirling wheels at the Agricultural Hall might be expected to emerge as household embellishments, vary ing in date from the Roman period to Louis Quatorze. If this point has not yet been quite reached it is not far distant, and it needs an intelligent combination of certain of the apparatus at present in the great Islington show place. Then there is and California archaeologists. a manufactured wood that appears stronger than the forest-grown, and is "twice as light." Wonderful varnish foundations made from a powdered rock, half mica, half marble, are on view, which give a resplendent polish to any surface. In upholstery the difficulty of finding suitable springs is solved by a mechanical arrangement of the most ingenious type, that makes the wire "corkscrews" as fast as copper or steel can be run through. Locks, bolts and bars, presumably from the neighborhood of Birmingham, are shown, which, judging from their appearance, might have been furbished up after passing centuries in dungeons forgotten and unused. It is all very remarkable, and leads one to the final conclusion that the production of furniture is not, after all, a trade, but a science,

Tools Tell Their Nations. From the Philadelphia Record.

"Show me a piece of machinery or a tool and I'll tell you what nation made it," said a member of the steel trust. "Every nation's character is very strongly marked upon the tools that it turns out. "The English and the Scots are conserva-

tive. They cling, in their machines, to safe-

ty, to rigidity. Hence their output has for its earmark a heaviness that might be called cumbersome. These machines are very reliable and strong and massive. like s dray horse. They have no finish, no style, no elegance. The English and the Scots leave such considerations out of their minds altogether. The French are a nervous, delicate, sensitive people, with a highly-developed sense of the beautiful. Hence their machines and their humblest tools have style, an air of elegance. The finish of the cheapest French tool is good. For elegance and good taste the machinery of the French is unsurpassed. This trait the French automobile shows. German tools are good, but not elegant and not light. They incline to curved surfaces. This trait is well shown in them by contrast with the angular, racehorse-like contours of the American tool American tools and machinery are characterized by their direct, plain, simple de sign; by the use in them of the lightest, best alloys and the newest steels; by a saving of weight that results in hollow struc-ture wherever possible; by a race-horse leanness of appearance. In simplicity the American tools are by far the best. In elegance and finish they excel the tools of all other nations but the French."

Abvssinian Money.

The Emperor Menelik has had a curious experience in his efforts to replace barter by a metallic currency in Abyssinia. The Maria Theresa thaler has for generations been current, but for want of a smaller coinage salt blocks became the standard of exchange, and resisted all efforts, even of the emperor, to replace them by a new currency coined in Paris some years ago. The salt blocks have given way, but not to the new coinage, which the people will not rifle cartridge.

SALT PANS OF INDIANS

PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE INTENDED.

session of Peabody Museum at Harvard.

Cambridge Correspondence of the Evening Post. That the aboriginal Indians of North America did considerable cooking in their time has been made evident by the discovery in various parts of the United States of numbers of the earthenware vessels known as "salt pans," but whose chief use was apparently the preparation of food. These vessels-called salt pans by the archaeologist because their main purpose seemed at first to have been the evaporation of chairs, wardrobes and bedsteads, which, salt from the salt springs near which the dians established so many of their villages-are the largest known specimens of native North American pottery. The largest one ever found has recently come into the possession of the Peabody Museum at Harvard. It measures some thirty-one inches in diameter by eleven inches deep. In appearance, therefore, it is very much like a big, shallow punch bowl. It was discovered not long ago by an archaeological expedition under the joint auspices of California, and is an important part of the farm near the meeting of the little Marason county. Mo .- once the site of a small Indian village.

Heated With Stones. This big salt pan, in which the Indians not only evaporated salt from the water of salt licks which still exist in the immediate vicinity, but doubtless cooked their elk meat or venison, is only one of a goodly number of similar but smaller utensils found in the same locality. The larger pans were all sunk in the clay bottom upon which the encampment had rested, and were therefore as permanent as any modern stove or oven. The difference was that fire, instead of being built under or against the oven, was brought to it in the shape of heated stones, some of which, still showing evidence of the many heatings to which the Indians had subjected them, still remained

Near the salt pans, or native cooking apparatus, still remained portions of the ancient fireplaces in which the stones had been heated, together with the bones of part of the Indian bill of fare of about 200 years ago. These remains included elk, beaver, deer, fox and turkey; but there were no traces of the buffalo, although buffalo remains are often found among the relics of the Indians who once roamed the more western prairies.

Aborigines' Kitchens. The big salt pan and its smaller companion pieces of aboriginal kitchen and dining room economy were naturally not the only evidence of early Indian life found in the old village so long hidden under the plowed furrows of modern agriculture. The excavation, not yet fully completed, has aleady revealed a cemetery as well as a village, the cemetery differing from most of the Indian burial places already found and opened in various parts of the United States, in that it was very much smaller than was usually the case. Although occasional isolated graves have been discovered, the experience of previous archaeological investigations would have led naturally to the expectation of finding either a very small group of graves, each containing one skeleton or several skeletons, or a very large one embracing hundreds of burials. In this case only twenty-seven graves were discovered, although this number represented the burial of several times as many Indians.

Pottery From Graves.

In the graves, which were probably not earlier than the seventeenth century, were found many smaller specimens of pottery, chiefly earthenware bowls in which the friends and relatives of the departed warriors had placed what they considered would be food enough to last them during their journey to the happy hunting grounds -one bowl in some cases having evidently been considered sufficient for two warriors, while in other cases a single warrior, perhaps a very hungry one during his lifetime, had been supplied with several. These bowls, in interesting contrast with a somewhat similar custom that existed among the European nations of antiquity, in which the buried food vessels were almost always broken in pieces before burial, were nearly all unbroken. Like the larger cooking pans, they were made of clay-in many cases, perhaps, the clay taken from the banks of the small creek that still connects the site of the village with the Mississippi river, about one and a half miles distant—mixed with finely broken shells and modeled by hand. But whether the Indians actually made their pottery is one of the debated questions of archaeology, and it has been argued, especially in the cases of the larger and more difficult cooking pans, that it

LONDON FLATS DEARER. In the City Rents Decline-Expensive

"Flat" Craze Only Beginning.

Form the London Mail. The demand for flats shows no sign of abatement in London. They are increasing in number not only in the center, but in every suburb, and rents are rising, too. Formerly the man who spent more than a tenth of his income on his house was considered extravagant. Today the Londoner living in a central district considers it necessary to spend between a fourth and a sixth. And experts on the question declare that rents will steadily go higher. The most expensive flats are naturally in Mayfair. A suite of three or four reception and six bed rooms in Park Lane will cost f900 a year. In Harley street the price is nearly as much. Around Albert Gate similar accommodation will cost £600. In Ashley Gardens—considered two years ago the very Mecca of the flat hunter-you can obtai for from £200 to £300 a year a pretty little suite with two or three reception rooms and four or five bed rooms. For £400 a

year a couple more bed rooms will be added. Around Sloane street rents are rather higher. Flats overlooking the parks, such as the splendid mansion now erected near Regent's Park, command high rents. An apartment on the fifth floor at Regent's Park, containing three reception and six bed rooms, can be had for £450 a year. Coming nearer the city, rents decline. In the great region between Charing Cross and Russell Square a five-roomed flat can readily be had at from £120 to £200 a year. At the lower figure, however, there may be some disadvantages. For the building is at all popular the cheaper flat will probably be on the basement floor, with, as is the case in one well-known building, the servants' rooms and the kitchen buried away on a floor below the basement. Those who are willing to live in West Kensington, around Battersea Park or in the outer suburbs get fairly good accommodation at from £80 to £100 a year. The best judges of house property declare that London is only at the beginning of the expensive flat craze. New York has gone to the full extent. The more ex city the more readily they let, and those who have to live there declare that in the city itself it is almost impossible to obtain

Shellfish Scare in England.

a suitable flat for under £200 a year.

From the London Globe. Fishmongers assert that the evil reputa tion lately acquired by oysters as propagators of typhoid has extended, more or less, to all sorts of shellfish, from the lordly lobster to the humble whelk. The whole are supposed to earn their living as scavengers of the sea, and with equal readiness it is assumed that they prefer to reside amid noxious abominations, for the convenience of resupplying their larders. Even the immobile limpet and mussel are credited with a faculty of detaching themselves from rocks to go in eager pursuit of bacilli, while it is roundly denied that salt water produces any disinfecting effect disease germs, no matter how great its depth or purity. And so the lover of shell-fish sternly refuses to gratify his palate, while their venders sadly anticipate early bankruptcy, should the scare last much onger. It would be a very good thing therefore, for the trade to have all doubts set at rest, one way or another, as to the alleged instrumentality of shellfish in de-stroying human life. Some of them, it is true, diet themselves largely on impure food whenever it falls in their way. But it remains to be proved that by the time it reaches them it has not been freed from all living organisms by its long immersion in salt water. It may be, too, that the di-gestive apparatus of lobsters, crabs, clams and their congeners kills disease germs Moreover, it is by no means certain that all crustaceans deserve the imputation of immaculate in the matter of high living.

Gardening and Mental Culture.

From the London Telegraph. It has been wisely said that gardening s one of the best pursuits to follow for mental culture. It should be a gardener's study to grow the choicest flowers and the finest vegetables, and the successes he scores afford him the greatest amount of pleasure. The garden is one of the best places in which to develop bone and muscle. Let a man take a spade and try, or a lady a hoe or rake, and it will not be long ere every muscle finds full exercise. It may tire at first, but this feeling soon goes off. I should always discourage any one from taking to gardening unless he finds in himself a peculiar taste and fitness for the purposit and is not afraid of here works. of meeting disappointments with good grace. Without some share of natural ap-titude and taste all the romance and picturesqueness of the profession will be lost. It is all very well to be among flowers and know a plant as a rose, but it should be a pleasure to delve deeper than this, and find out the name of the variety, the species that produced it, or who originated it, and what improvements have been introduced. ssion of such knowledge is interin gardening, but to gain this easily there must be love for the study. No forcing or training can otherwise ever make a man anything more than one of those muddlers who can do only as they are tald. dlers who can do only as they are told.

The number of irrigating ditches and canals in operation in the United States exceeds 20,000, and their combined length is not less than 50,000 miles. peror, to replace them by a new curcoined in Paris some years ago. The ocks have given way, but not to the oinage, which the people will not The new standard of values is—the artridge.

and more difficult cooking pans, that it may have been an inheritance from more civilized ancestors.

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By this time the porter har been and there, making taut slack lines have been hurt by the new rupee because the king appears on it without his crown. To be bare-headed is repugnant to the oriental.

The best timber known for ship building is teak, a forest tree common to India.

PEOPLE'S ROOF PARKS

PLAN TO CONSTRUCT THEM ON BROOKLYN HOUSE TOPS.

Gardens to Command Extensive View of New York Harbor-Cost of Improvement.

From the New York Tribune To supplant a series of roof gardens with an imposing park or terrace that shall extend along the east side of Furman street, Brooklyn, from Middagh street to Joralemon street, overlooking the great warehouses across the street and commanding an unobstructed view of New York harbo from the Williamsburg bridge to Stapleton and up the North river as far as the Central and Pennsylvania ferries, is the object of a movement now going forward in this

It has long been known that few if any places in the metropolis afford as beautiful a view of the harbor as is to be had from the rear windows of the houses on the west from the roofs of the buildings in Furman street along the foot of the Heights. The relation of the buildings in the two streets is peculiar in that the roofs of the five-storied buildings on the east side of Furman street are on a level with the base-ments and lower stories of the houses on the Heights above. It is this relation of the buildings in the one street to those in the other that has served to develop some of the most realistic roof gardens to be found in New York or vicinity. For nearly half a mile there is a series of private lawns and gardens belonging to the people in Columbuildings in Furman street. Grass, all kinds of flowers, good-sized trees and shrubs are to be found in these gardens. growing, not in boxes and pots, but in a good depth of soil on the roofs of the Furman street buildings. And the funny part of it is that they look for the most part as sturdy and strong as if nurtured in the bosom of mother earth herself, instead of

being five stories in air. Roof Gardens.

The city owns and maintains six small parks on the roofs of the Furman street buildings, where Middagh, Cranberry, Orange, Pineapple, Clark and Pierrepont ts would have been continued on down the Heights had not the Heights been too steep for travel. To be sure, these tiny little parks (50 by 100 feet) cannot be used little parks (50 by 100 feet) cannot be used by the public, since they are protected by high iron fences, and even the employes taking care of them have to use stepladders to get down to them; but they are kept beautiful, nevertheless, their grass and flowers being watered daily, and their tiny

fountains looked after carefully. This system of private and quasi-public roof gardens is to be done away with if the present plans go through. The scheme is yet in its infancy, and just how the work will be done has not been determined. Two ways seem feasible—one, to use the present bankment and fill in to the level of Co lumbia Heights, and the other to provide on the Furman street side below the proposed park a number of modern ware if need be, extending it part or the whole way over Furman street.

Money Needed. It is estimated that about \$1,000,000

would be needed to work out the scheme. The length of the proposed park would be about 2.500 feet. Of this total length the city now owns 300 feet in the six little roof garden parks. The cost of filling in \$225,000. making a total acquiring the needed property is placed at \$250,000, the cost of filling in \$225,000, making a total of \$475,000. If the plan to place warehouses under the park is carried out the entire frontage of nearly 2,500 feet can be made use of. The cost of building is given as about \$600,000, bringing the total cost of the park and the warehouse system to \$1,075,000. It is estimated that the rental of these warehouses, based on existing rentals of structures now there, would rentals of structures now there, would amount to at least \$120,000 a year. Allowing an annual depreciation of 5 per cent on their cost, a net rental of \$90,000 is figured. Of this amount it is estimated that \$38,000 would cover the interest on the cost of the park, leaving \$50,000 a year for a sinking fund, by which, it is asserted, the cost of the park would be liquidated within twenty Some of the present owners of the prop-

erty in question are not overjoyed with the

Cheap Amusement.

A porter at a railway station stammered very badly. One day a lady with her little boy came up to him and said: "Please, can you tell me what time the next train

starts for Glasgow?" He replied, "Ha-ha-ha-half-pas-past 9." She thanked him and walked away. About minute after she came up to him again and said: "Please, can you tell me what time the next train starts for Glasgow?"

He said, "Ha-ha-half-pa-pa-past 9." She thanked him and walked away again. About a minute after she came again to him and said: "What time did you say the next train starts for Glasgow?

"OLD HOME WEEK" THE RAGE, How the Reunions Have Become Popular Through New England.

New England expects to welcome nearly half a million of her scattered children back under their old roof trees during the coming summer. She is planning-every state of her, with the solitary exception of Rhode Island-a mammoth family reunion to take place during the summer vacation. Nearly every town in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut has planned an "old home week" for some time between the middle of July and the middle of September. They have invited their wandering sons and daughters, who went forth many years ago to make their fortunes, and their grandsons and granddaughters, who were born in many instances on the soil of some upstart western state and have never seen the old home, back for a week on the old sod. And the invitation is being numerously accepted, and during the vacation thousands and hundreds of thousands will turn their steps eastward. Every boat and train will bring them, some of them across the vibreadth of the continent.

Just a million have been invited all told. They have been invited by one or another of the New England towns to come back and join hands with the people still around the old firesides whose grandfathers were the friends and neighbors of their grandfathers. And the idea has taken mightily. All Yankeeland is interested. State assoclations of the most prominent citizens are arranging for big general celebrations, and

every individual town is preparing to look As is usual in such cases, it is not entirely a matter of sentiment. New England has reputation for practical hard-headedness which will put even sentiment on a practical paying basis. She expects to ndous benefit from this whole old home week movement. She is planning the biggest reunion ever projected. In fact, a series of hundreds of reunions combined into one tremendous whole. And she ex-

pects to combine profit with the pleasure of

Scarcely a city, town or hamlet east of the New York state line but will have its day of welcoming its old townsfolk. The boys that went away poor, the girls that married and made new homes for themselves, will "come back" prosperous, with their families. The experience of the past four years has shown what they will do. Summoned by this call to the old homes, which they would probably not otherwise have visited, they will be feted and made much of. The old love will return. Some of them will buy old farms and turn they into heautiful country places others will into beautiful country places, others will give libraries or other public buildings, rebuild ancient churches, erect tablets and monuments. It means a new life for New England, this aid and interest of thousands

who have gone out into the world and waxed rich and powerful.

Not that the welcome will not be equally warm to all. Failure will be met with as strong a hand clasp as success, for failure has some very endearing qualities. And successes and failures alike, they are all of good New England parentage and New England is ready to kill the fatted calf to make glad their home coming. It is a "welcome home" for all.

Purses and Economy. From the New York Press.

"Did you ever think of the influence for economy exercised by a purse?" asked the observant man. "It is impossible for a man to become extravagant if he carries a purse. I don't mean a big wallet in which to stow greenbacks-just one of those little purses for small change. I haven't always been a spendthrift. I can remember when I started away to college how I hoarded the pennies and would not indulge in more than one haircut a term. But in those days I carried a neat little leather purse and it seemed to want to stay closed so badly that I hated to open it. All that thrift of mine disappeared when I discarded it. The little receptacle seemed to exercise a sort of psychological influence over me and I couldn't spend money while I had it. It is so different when all you have to do is to reach in your pocket and pull out some loose

"All men who carry purses are closefisted. They couldn't 'loosen up' if they tried. You watch one of these chaps when he takes out his little coin reservoir. He picks out a nickel or a quarter as if he were pulling teeth. When I begin to save money again I am going to buy a purse.

Watching a Spider at Work.

Watch a spider spin his web, and I shall be surprised if you ever kill a spider again. It takes him about an hour, somewhat less for he is a marvelously quick worker, and there is something almost terrifying about the skill with which he works. There is his body, no larger than a match's head, yet, inclosed within that mere dot of nature, there is an intelligence which is able first to prospect the area for his web, then to plan it out like a geometrician, and then to plan it out like a geometrician, and then to carry out his plan with workmanlike precision. Meanwhile, too, it must be re-membered, he is not only doing his think-ing and his weaving, but also spinning the material for it, all in that mite of a body. material for it, all in that mite of a body. But perhaps the uncanniest feature of the whole thing is that the spider not merely has his plan clear in his head, but knows when he has made mistakes, and you can see him breaking off misplaced threads here and there, making taut slack lines and securing shaky connections.